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137 313 [322] [655] card cases, paper cutters, fans, walking sticks, etc. which are made chiefly in Nuggur and North Canara. Sandal-wood is also a Government monopoly and is collected at an expense of one eighth of the value of the wood, trees when from 16 to 40 years old according to the nature of the soil, where grown, are cut down; the best yield a billet of 5 inches square and 4 or 5 feet long. The wood fetches at the public auctions [652] [437] [439] periodically held by Government at the cotics or wood stores, from 70 to 98 Rupees per candy of 550 avoirdupois, and is generally exported to Bombay. Natives distinguish 3 kinds according to colour: the "red sandal" (sriganda) which is the most highly scented, the "yellow sandal" (arasana ganda), and the "white sandal" (bili ganda) which possesses but a faint 314 [302] aroma and is least prized. The chips are burnt as perfume, or reduced to powder which enters into the composition for marking the foreheads of natives. The roots, containing the [303] greatest amount of the essential oil, are chiefly used for its production. It is heavier than water and yields an excellent 245 perfume. The sandal tree is propagated from seed and suckers, springing up from the roots.

137 313 A stately though not very valuable tree all over these parts of the country is the *Wild Mango tree*, which towers with its lofty crown far above its humbler neighbours. But the giant of these jungles is the *Ajini* or *Wild Jack tree* (Artocarpus hirsuta), the timber of which is most useful for house and ship building. The rosy-tinted, smooth-barked *Ben-teak* or Nandi (Lagerstroemia parviflora) is reputed for its excellent timber.

137 314 A splendid jungle tree, when in flower in February and March, is the *Red Cotton tree* or Bombax Malabaricum a very large specimen, stands in front of the Anandapur Mission Church. Its flowers are large and of a deep red colour, and the many seeded capsules contain a silky cotton, which is employed for stuffing pillows and mattresses. The staple is

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as with the feast there is connected a cattle-fair and the sale of superior metal vessels and idols; *Baitur* in Malabar to which in January chiefly the people of Beppunád and Yedenalknád proceed, they also send rice to the temple; *Payavur* also in Malabar, and especially supported and in February visited by the Katiednád-Coorgs, who send from one to ten buttics of rice per house; *Nanchanagódu* in Mysore which comes off in December.

f. Dévastánas, Mattas and Musjids.

The Coorg Dévastánas or Pagodas are mostly of an insignificant character; none is distinguished for great antiqnity or structural beauty; most of them are but rude village shrines of mud walls and thatched roofs within a gloomy grove and not calling for any particular description. A passing notice may be, perhaps, bestowed on the *Omkarésvara-dévastána*[1] at Mercara, which stands in a hollow just below the Superintendent's Court and is built in the same style as the Rajahs' tombs, but with a small tank in the temple yard. From the centre of the tank a pretty little pavilion rises, which is connected with the land by a balustrated passage. The priests or pújáries of these places are chiefly Tulu, Havige and Karnátaka-Brahmins; the former are divided into 3 branches: the Kótu, Kandávara, and Shivalli-Brahmins, which latter are the most numerous in Coorg. The Havige-Brahmins are Smártaru, residing near Honore in North Canara whose native tongue is Canarese. They worship both Vishnu and Siva, and the marks on their foreheads are put horizontally. The Karnátaka-Brahmins are immigrants from Mysore.

There are altogether 863 pagodas or temples in Coorg and 57 Mattas or Jangams, of the total of which places 549 share a Government contribution of 13,800 Rupees annually in cash and 9,474 Rupees worth of remitted assessment from endowed landed property; 372 places only are maintained by

[1] [Errata: This should read 'Onkarésvara-dévastána". See corrigenda, Cat. 116, p. 473 -- Analyst]

Appendix II.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF THE COORG REVENUE.

Sources of Income.	1834—35.			1839—40.			1849—50.			1859—60.			1864—65.			1869—70.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Land Revenue	89,915	6	3	102,270	9	4	127,118	14	10	162,664	12	7	182,859	15	8	286,560	4	9
Forest	7,348	4	11	65,032	12	10	13,950	1	5	38,522	12	10	102,218	10	4	106,658	8	6
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	4,445	0	0	17,609	8	0	25,983	13	4	32,266	0	0	142,510	10	10	66,374	11	7
Assessed Taxes, etc.	5,797	13	4	8,076	6	7	9,733	15	9	10,955	3	11	13,333	7	5	3,027	13	0
Stamps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,262	8	3	33,741	14	1
Post and Service Lables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,129	8	2
Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	1	2
Electric Telegraph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,863	12	0
Law and Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,075	2	1
Registration Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	4	0
Public Works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,480	3	2*
Miscellaneous	3,591	0	4	4,054	2	3	3,939	9	6	6,339	7	9	10,638	12	4	7,302	3	10
Local Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,518	15	2
Sáyers or Inland Customs	5,923	14	2	8,267	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	117,021	7	0	205,310	15	6	180,726	6	10	250,748	5	1	468,824	0	10	594,460	5	6

Note:—Forest includes Cardamoms and Sandalwood.

Assessed taxes include Mohaturfa or tax on houses and shops, Income-tax and License-tax.

*Nearly the whole amount is a mere treasury-transaction for the accommodation of the Mysore Government.

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Appendix III.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF CHARGES AGAINST THE COORG REVENUE.

Heads of Expenditure.	1834—35.			1839—40.			1849—50.			1859—60.			1864—65.			1869—70.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Civil Establishments	63,949	4	10	64,510	10	7	62,515	2	7	60,021	1	6	127,513	8	11	154,763	4	4
Judicial	1,841	0	11	5,191	8	1	7,570	15	8	7,696	15	2	12,827	9	0	19,308	4	5
Stamps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	0	5	2,532	9	5
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,152	0	0
Public Works	0	0	0	75,350	11	11	51,519	15	10	21,446	1	1	92,595	0	4	124,651	7	10*
Education	626	6	4	1,080	0	0	1,080	0	0	3,870	0	0	18,160	8	0	14,088	7	5
Post Office and Anche	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,188	0	0	5,385	13	7
Superannuation and retiring allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,972	12	0
Ecclesiastical	224	10	8	240	0	0	240	0	0	240	0	0	2,876	8	0	4,836	7	8
Allowances and assignments under treaties & engagements	127,946	6	7	141,801	7	11	93,216	3	10	25,670	3	10	26,661	9	9	21,469	11	5
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,788	3	1	7,873	1	4
Local Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,322	2	5
Grand Total	194,587	13	4	288,174	6	6	216,142	5	11	118,944	5	7	301,441	15	6	360,356	1	8

*These charges are debited to the Imperial Revenue.